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Crawley Urban District Council

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1964

NINTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

of

WEST SUSSEX

1964

K.N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
CRAWLEY.

(Telephone: Crawley 28744)

Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. A.E. Crane (Chairman)
Mr. R. Crane (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. K.H. Ashby
Mrs. H.C. Carman
Mr. L.H.L. Denman
Mr. A.J. Locke
Mr. D.J. Malt
Mr. R. May
Mr. A.E. Pegler
Mr. J. Tydeman

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

June, 1965.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
Crawley.

To the: Chairman and Members of the
Crawley Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for 1964, in which an account is given of the work of the Public Health Department during the year. This is the ninth such Report to be circulated since the Urban District was formed in April, 1956, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular No.1/65.

Vital Statistics

Extracts from the Vital Statistics for 1964 will be found on page 8. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for mid-1964 rose to 59,000, an increase of 2,210 on the previous year. Details of births and deaths are still passed each month to the Crawley Executive of the New Towns Commission and I am told that the Research Officer's estimate for the end of the year was 61,000.

The total births during 1964 were 1,232, as compared with 1,268 in 1963, giving a Crude Birth Rate of 20.83 - still well above the national average. The figure for deaths dropped to 301 (cf. 345 in 1963), hence the Crude Death Rate is only 5.10. Reference to the detailed table on page 9 shows that 11 deaths were attributable to motor vehicle accidents - by far the highest annual figure yet recorded in Crawley - but all other accidents accounted for only 4 deaths, all male, - a marked drop from the 14 deaths in this category recorded in 1963. Deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus are unchanged from 1963, as in each of these years 11 men and 3 women died from this disease.

Notifiable Diseases

Whereas in 1963 notifications received totalled 1,713, during the year under review the total dropped to 412. This, however, merely indicates that 1964 was not a "Measles Year". In fact 1964 was an unusually busy period for the Health Department, during which a large proportion of the time of the Inspectors had to be devoted to the follow-up of cases and contacts of infectious disease.

Most of this work was necessitated by the high incidence of gastrointestinal infections of various types, including Sonne Dysentery.

Although this is notoriously a difficult condition to control, many of us still feel that every effort should be made when the condition reappears in an area, to contain it and prevent spread. Early in February a mother living in the northern part of the town developed symptoms, followed within a few days by her two young sons. The elder, a boy of six years, had a history of previous trouble a fortnight earlier but had not been kept from school, nor had medical advice been sought. Within a week a neighbour, who had helped the family during the illness, herself developed the disease, and three days later both her children succumbed, - the elder being a pupil at the same infants' school. Our routine follow-up of contacts revealed that the grandparents, themselves living in Tilgate, were carrying *Shigella sonnei*.

Although from the beginning the closest contact with the school was maintained and a careful follow-up established of all contacts, with bacteriological investigation of all suspicious cases, the disease continued to spread. A check of all the children in Class 1 revealed that 19 were carrying the *Shigella*, so it was decided, in co-operation with the Principal School Medical Officer, to close this class temporarily. In spite of these precautions, other cases occurred among the older children in other classes, so it was decided at County Hall that the school should close as from the 13th March - ten days before the normal end of term. As the work involved in the follow-up of absentees, the investigation of contacts etc., seriously disrupted the normal work of the Health Department and occupied almost the whole time of the Public Health Inspectors, it was agreed at a conference with the Deputy P.S.M.O. on March 16th to enlist the help of the Health Visitors in the detection of fresh cases, - an arrangement which worked smoothly, in view of the attachment of the H.V.s to the various practices. We are greatly indebted to the County Medical Officer and his staff for the help given over a period of some months.

This outbreak in the northern part of the town abated by June and the school re-opened normally for the summer term. Cases later occurred in the Tilgate area, affecting a junior and infants' school, but we believe this outbreak was unrelated to the former and resulted from a fresh introduction of infection to the town. The table in the body of the report shows that 170 cases were the subject of formal notification, but this does not reflect by any means the total number brought to light.

It is more than a century since it was shown that the predisposing cause of typhoid fever is the ingestion of food or drink polluted by human faeces. Although then ignorant of bacteriology, the sanitary engineers of many countries, armed with this knowledge were able to reduce the disease to the level of a rare nuisance. This success led to the belief that, given adequate money and enthusiasm, all other kinds of enteritis could be abolished in the same way. Present experience even in the most hygienic communities does little to support this optimism.

During 1963, in England and Wales alone, over 30,000 cases of bacillary dysentery were notified - and it is well recognised that this is a gross understatement.

The recent report of a W.H.O. Expert Committee deals with enteric infections. Quite rightly it puts the main emphasis on community hygiene, but it suggests that before any money is spent it is worth giving thought to the ways in which inhabitants can be persuaded to make use of sanitary improvements. What some beneficiaries, in undeveloped countries, can do with a nice new well passes belief. Where money is short, it is essential to know what practical measures in preventive medicine are likely to pay the greatest dividends. The report describes some pioneer studies in the rural areas of the Southern U.S.A. and Central America. Everywhere there was correlation between a high prevalence of bacillary dysentery and the water tap and privy outside the house. The most profitable improvement was to move the water tap inside and to leave the privy in the yard!

Is there a lesson for us here? The standard of sanitary provision in our many new schools is such that the school child of today, unlike those before him, no longer has to queue to visit "the toilet". He is urged to wash carefully afterwards - but to do so he must emerge from the closet, inevitably having infected handles of both cistern and door, and having spread infection on his clothing. Surely it cannot be beyond the wit of man, - now able to orbit the earth and planning to land on the moon - to devise some simple form of foot-operated control which can be produced at a reasonable price? Such provision, together with hand-washing facilities adjoining, would unquestionably do more than anything else to limit the spread of intestinal infections.

Food Poisoning

On the afternoon of Friday, February 28th, an anonymous telephone call reported an outbreak of suspected food poisoning at one of the factories in Manor Royal, and an immediate visit was paid by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. It was found that some 33 members of the staff had suffered from diarrhoea during the previous night and a number were still complaining of symptoms although at work. The meal served in the canteen on the previous day was either roast beef, which had been taken by 66 persons, or ham, which was eaten by 35. All those affected with symptoms had eaten the beef and the epidemiological picture suggested the likelihood of an infection by *Cl. welchii*. The canteen is under the control of a large Catering Company, who had already sent down their Consulting Chemist from London to investigate the outbreak and the remains of the meat had been sent to their London Laboratory. However faecal specimens from a number of those infected were sent to the Brighton Public Health Laboratory and later investigation of the cultures at the Central Laboratory, Colindale, showed the presence of *Cl. welchii* of several different strains. As a precaution, specimens were obtained from all canteen staff and one of these was found to be

carrying. It was not, however, necessary to stand her off work.

This was yet another example of an outbreak which resulted from the all too common practice of cooking meat on the day before consumption.

Typhoid Fever

Early in June a girl of 16 years, who had been admitted to hospital at Redhill, was transferred to an isolation hospital following the diagnosis of typhoid. This incident occurred shortly after the outbreak at Aberdeen and not unnaturally caused some worry. Enquiries were directed by Dr. Geoghegan (acting on my behalf during my absence) and a conference was held in Crawley on the 17th June with Dr. Wild, the Deputy County Medical Officer, a Principal Medical Officer from the Ministry of Health, and the Chief Public Health Inspector. Owing to the many contacts involved, it was necessary to visit many households in three districts and to collect specimens and take blood samples from a considerable number of those at risk. However, this proved to be an isolated case, due to infection by an organism of an unusual phage type unrelated to the Aberdeen outbreak. The source of the infection could never be established.

The patient responded well to antibiotic therapy, but, as so often happens with this troublesome disease, she relapsed after discharge from hospital and readmission for further treatment was necessary.

Health Education

In my report to the Health Committee on August 27th, I commented upon the recently published report of the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils, under its chairman, Lord Cohen of Birkenhead.

In October, Lord Cohen addressed the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York on "Problems of Health Education". He said that half of Britain's doctors have given up cigarette smoking, but that the habit in the United Kingdom remained in general practically unaffected by health education. For a brief period following the Royal College of Physicians' Report in 1962 consumption was reduced by 10 per cent., but within a few months it was back to normal. Widespread scepticism prevailed, he said, partly because of wishful thinking on the part of smokers, and partly through misleading propaganda by interested parties concerning the use of filter tips. This scepticism combined with difficulties of giving up the habit had not only maintained but, in some places, increased cigarette consumption. Means must be found whereby the victims were persuaded and helped to give up habits which were injurious to health.

Lord Cohen urged that health workers must counter publicity which ignored or sought to minimize the risks to health of such habits. They

had also to combat the kind of advertising which invested them with a flashy and spurious glamour or excitement. The responsibility for cleanliness, moderation in eating and drinking, taking exercise and rearing a family needed not only knowledge but self-discipline and restraint. These were decisions and actions which must be taken by the individual himself. "How far", he asked, "does the manufacturer or vendor allow material gain to influence his advertising consciously or through ignorance? What can health education do to counter the advertising of nostrums for self-medication against such non-existing ailments as failure to have a daily bowel action, 'one degree under', or imaginary vitamin deficiencies? What measures are most effective in neutralizing the intense proselytizing efforts of the fervent anti-vaccinationists, anti-vivisectionists or anti-fluoridationists?"

He said that there was abundant evidence of the need for further field investigations in cancer education. In this connection, screening of women for cancer of the cervix by exfoliative cytology might provide a suitable topic for assessment and research.

Lord Cohen defined the purpose of health education as to educate people, to correct habits deleterious to health such as smoking, excessive drinking, and gluttony; and to urge women, especially, to wear physiologically sound garments and footwear, and also to consult a doctor in respect of any disturbing physical signs which might occur.

Lord Cohen said that in Britain less than £10m. was at present being spent on health education, less than one-tenth per cent. of the cost of the National Health Service, and 1 per cent. of the cost of drugs in that service. The joint Committee of the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils, set up to investigate the problem of health education, over which he had presided, had made certain recommendations to H.M. Government which had still to be implemented.

Commenting and expanding on these recommendations, he said that not only would the British Government have to spend much more on health education, but there was a need to create a strong national organization at the centre. Although his committee considered that the finance should be provided by the Government, they felt it should not be part of a Government health department. Fortunately, the British constitution allowed for setting up of such boards or corporations which were freer to experiment and try out unconventional and indeed heterodox methods, thereby taking risks which Government departments might shun. Without such a central body, adequately financed and staffed, the studies required to answer some of the fundamental problems posed by health in the United Kingdom could not be undertaken.

Finally, Lord Cohen said that the radio, television, films and Press had shown that the public was fascinated by the dramatic triumphs of curative medicine and surgery. If they could direct this interest

by appropriate methods and techniques to the more prosaic but more rewarding business of preserving and improving health by persuading people to make adjustments to their mode of every day living, they would quickly realize that the prizes had justified their efforts.

Care of the Aged

I am glad to say that it was again unnecessary to take action during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This is the section which deals with the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions.

Vaccination Certificates

Persons travelling abroad to countries which require International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, must still have such documents signed by the practitioner concerned, after which the form must be taken to the Health Department of the area in which the doctor resides or practises. The object of this procedure is to authenticate the doctor's signature as required by International agreement.

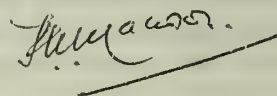
As no cases of Smallpox occurred in England and Wales during 1964, the number of forms stamped at the Town Hall was only 926, about the average figure.

I am most grateful to Dr. Geoghegan for the help he gave during the months of May to August while I was absent from duty, and to Dr. Wild for his kind assistance in the typhoid investigations. I would again express my thanks to Mr. Steel, the Chief Public Health Inspector, to Mr. Faulkner (whose duties as "Deputy" became unexpectedly onerous!) and to the Additional Inspectors for their co-operation and hard work during an exceptionally difficult and trying year.

I would also like to express my appreciation of the support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
 Medical Officer of Health; also Assistant County
 Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex
 County Council, and M.O.H. to N.E. Combined Sanitary
 District of W. Sussex.

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health
 Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

G.A. Faulkner, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Deputy Chief
 Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
 Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society
 of Health.

L.P. Poole, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Additional Public
 Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

D.W. Townsend, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health
 Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
 Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society
 of Health.
 Diploma in Bacteriology.

Trainee Public Health Inspector - W. J. Heron (from 14.12.64)

Clerks - Mrs. J. Russell and Miss G. Weston.
Secretary to M.O.H. - Miss M. Heydon

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILStatistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1964

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..	5,622
Estimated resident population, mid-1964	..	..				59,000
Number of houses in assessment (31st December, 1964)						
according to the Rate Books	..	..	..			17,150
Rateable Value (31st December, 1964)	..	..				£3,293,721
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	..	..				£14,050

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	<u>Total</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate)	1182	588	594	) Birth Rate = 20.88) per 1,000 estimated resident population in mid-1964.
(Illegitimate)	50	24	26	
Still Births (Legitimate)	10	4	6	Rate per 1,000 total births = 8.12
Deaths	301	157	144	Crude Death Rate = 5.10
England & Wales Birth Rate	18.4			Death Rate = 11.3
Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 16.50				
Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 10.40				
West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 16.8			Death Rate = 10.0	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion) = 0				

During the year, 9 male and 10 female infants died before a year.

All but one were legitimate infants.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births 15.42

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births 14.61

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births 20.00

(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales 20.0)

Of the above 19 infant deaths, fifteen (6 male and 9 female)
occurred in the first month.

Neonatal I.M.R. 12.17

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate 10.55

Perinatal Mortality Rate 18.52

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	59	(57)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	(0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	(0)

(The figures in brackets refer to 1963)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	1 (0)
3. Syphilitic disease	0 (1)	1 (0)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6 (2)	4 (2)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11(11)	3 (3)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	5 (6)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	1 (1)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	17(14)	12(18)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0 (2)	0 (0)
16. Diabetes	0 (0)	1 (1)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	16(12)	17(24)
18. Coronary disease, angina	36(36)	27(34)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2 (1)	1 (2)
20. Other heart disease	8(13)	13(16)
21. Other circulatory disease	6 (7)	7 (4)
22. Influenza	0 (1)	0 (2)
23. Pneumonia	11(16)	7(21)
24. Bronchitis	10(10)	5 (6)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2 (1)	0 (2)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4 (1)	2 (1)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (0)	1 (1)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1 (1)	0 (3)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1 (6)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	6 (4)	5 (6)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8(10)	24(13)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6 (6)	5 (2)
34. All other accidents	4 (8)	0 (6)
35. Suicide	2 (4)	2 (3)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (1)	0 (0)
	<u>157(168)</u>	<u>144(177)</u>

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Situated between the Forest Ridge and the Weald in pleasant country, Crawley was for long a market town and shopping centre for the surrounding rural districts. Its recorded history dates back to Norman times. In the middle of the eighteenth century the London to Brighton Road, passing through the town, was one of the most frequented highways in Britain and the George Inn became a famous coaching house.

In 1947 it was decided that Crawley, with the surrounding area, should be expanded into one of the eight New Towns which it was planned to build in a ring approximately 25-30 miles from the centre of London. Crawley can now claim the distinction of being the first of these to reach the stage of completion. Whereas the designated area of the town housed only 9,500 people in 1947, the present population is over 61,000. Thus nearly 52,000 people, mainly from the metropolis, have moved to new surroundings where they enjoy a high standard of living and have established a settled community. Covering 6,000 acres, the town is approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across and is surrounded by a green belt with ready access to the countryside. The Crawley Development Corporation was responsible for the planning and building of the town, including the majority of houses, most shops and some factories, but the administration of the area is in the hands of the local authorities - the West Sussex County Council and the Crawley Urban District Council.

The town was planned to have nine residential areas, with populations varying from 4,600 to 8,250, a Town Centre and an Industrial Area, the last being situated to the north of the town on the London side, adjoining the main road and railway. Each residential area is largely self-contained, having a Primary School, shops which provide for daily needs, a Church and a Public House. This arrangement cuts to a minimum the distance which children are obliged to walk to school in their early years. A tenth Neighbourhood is now in course of development, 550 dwellings being already in occupation. As Education Authority the West Sussex County Council has provided Primary, Secondary Modern and Grammar Schools, and a flourishing College of Further Education has been established serving a wide area.

The first permanent Community Centre was built adjoining the West Green Primary School, but it was not until 1963 that further Centres were completed in Pound Hill and Northgate. One is now in course of construction at Three Bridges. Eight semi-permanent Community Huts have been built in the Neighbourhoods and two Youth Huts are provided. Responsibility for the publication of a booklet of local information, giving details of associations, Sports, Social and Church Clubs, and other organisations, has now been accepted by the Citizens Advice Bureau. The first edition is expected in the near future.

The number of dwellings which were erected by the Crawley Development Corporation and the New Towns Commission (Crawley Executive) totals 11,631, including both houses and flats.

There is a wide variation in the size and type of accommodation provided, with over 250 types of dwelling, and the average density is 12.3 to the acre. At the end of 1964 the Crawley Urban District Council had 1,213 properties in occupation.

The vast majority of the residents work in Crawley, either in factories or in the town's services. Eighty-seven factories are in production, while some seven major extensions to existing factories are under way. Unemployment remains at a very low level. The total number at work in the town at the close of the year was 33,000.

The policy adopted by the Crawley Development Corporation was to provide a limited number of shops in the Neighbourhood Centres, 125 in all, a larger number being in the more distant areas. The Town Centre has become a shopping area of regional importance, having over 150 new shops trading. This figure includes department stores, banks, gas and electricity showrooms, etc.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1964. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified the previous year.

Scarlet Fever	1	(9)
Whooping Cough	6	(11)
Measles	208	(1630)
Food Poisoning	0	(3)
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	(21)
Dysentery	170	(35)
Pneumonia	0	(4)
Typhoid Fever	1	(0)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year - 30
(24 in 1963)

(Of this number 12 were new cases, the remainder being "transfers" when the patient moved to Crawley).

Pulmonary Males	14	Non-Pulmonary Males	2
Pulmonary Females	13	Non-Pulmonary Females	1

Number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December,
1964 - 312.

One female death was certified as being attributable to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

Statistics for year ended 31st December, 1964

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years							TOTALS
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50	
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u> Primary	462	574	140	46	7	9		1,238
Booster		293	351	97	21	312	11	1,085
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS</u> Primary		3		3	1	19	8	34
Booster		3	13	12	14	457	81	580
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH</u> Primary								
Booster						5		5
<u>DIPHTHERIA</u> Primary								
Booster						2	1	3

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 -14 years	15 years	Totals
Primary	2	16	36	23	746	50	43	28	944
Re-vac- cination						19	96	214	329

Vaccination and Immunisation (Continued)POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

	Primary Vaccination (3 doses Sabin Oral; 2 injections Salk; or 3 injections Quadrillin)	Re-inforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; 3rd or 4th injection Salk, or 4th or 5th injections Quadrillin)
Children born 1964	388	
1963	733)
1962	202	) 1,129
Children or young persons 1944-61	202)
Young persons 1934-1943	19	2
Others	23	8
TOTALS	1,567	1,139

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. Steel

It has been surprising to discover, during the preparation of this report, that of the total number of visits (8,471), well over half (4,632) are recorded under the heading "Communicable Diseases".

This situation is mostly attributed to the outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in the early part of the year (of which the Medical Officer of Health has given details) and also, in some measure, to visits made to food premises to secure the withdrawal of supplies of corned beef as advised by the Ministry of Health following the typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen.

Public Health Departments must, of course, always be prepared to give speedy and concentrated attention to such exigencies, but this can normally be achieved only at the expense of neglecting routine duties. As reported under "Food Hygiene" there was a further unexpected and unwanted decrease in the number of routine inspections of food premises - a duty which is, rather perversely, of lasting and long-term value in the prevention of the spread of disease.

The postponement of the confirmation of the West Green Smoke Control Order (reported under the Clean Air Act) relieved the general pressure to some extent but, nevertheless, it was not possible to commence inspections under the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

It was possible to give some preliminary thought to the provisions of the 1964 Housing Act relating to the compulsory improvement of older houses and it is hoped that more detailed work in this respect can be done in 1965.

I would like to express my appreciation of the amount of work accomplished by all members of the Department, and of their loyalty and cheerful attitude in the periods of high pressure.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES 8,471

WATER SUPPLY

No complaints at all were received regarding "dirty" water. The programme for the flushing of mains which the North West Sussex Water Board now follow appears to have been successful in eliminating the build-up of the deposits which, on being disturbed, have given rise to numerous complaints in previous years.

One complaint regarding the taste of drinking water in a factory was found to be occasioned by stagnation and over-heating in service pipes.

Other complaints concerning taste were received from the occupiers of a new office block. Bacteriological and chemical tests gave no particular indication as to the cause, but it was probably a combination of the "newness" of service pipes and equipment together with an appreciation by newcomers to Crawley of the difference in taste between Crawley's water supply and their previous supply.

The human palate is still capable of detecting differences in taste which are not demonstrable by ordinary analyses, although one comes to regard one's accustomed water supply as tasteless.

Examination of Treated Water (from supply points)

Bacteriological:

No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	B. Coli present over 3 per 100 ml.
14	14	-

Chemical:

No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
4	4	-

No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the houses	Estimated Population
16,979	61,200

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

New houses connected to main supply	400
Number of houses with private supply	5
Number of sources involved	5
Bacteriological samples taken from private supplies	1
Number of samples found unsatisfactory	-

SWIMMING POOLSPublic

Number of pools	1
Number of samples taken	6
Number of samples found unsatisfactory	-

Private

Number of pools	11
Number of samples taken	8
Number of samples found unsatisfactory	1

(a) Public

Following the opening of the new Council pool in April, some slight "teething troubles" were experienced with the purification plant and in its adjustment to cope with the unexpectedly large numbers of people patronising the pool, resulting in several complaints regarding "sore eyes". The results of samples submitted for chemical analysis enabled prompt corrections to be made to the water treatment and no further complaints were received.

The results of all samples submitted for bacteriological examination were satisfactory.

(b) Private

Of the eleven private pools, ten are at schools and one at a factory on the industrial estate. Periodic checks of the water treatment gave satisfactory results, as did seven of the eight samples which were submitted for bacteriological examination.

One school sample which was submitted for bacteriological examination gave an unsatisfactory plate count. Appropriate advice on the improvement of the treatment was given.

INSPECTIONS, ETC.PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of notices served under the Public Health Act:-

Formal	3
Informal	18

Number of notices complied with:-

Formal	1
Informal	16

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received	
(other than for rats and mice)	64
Inspections	64
Re-inspections	38

The number of complaints shows an increase of only 4 over 1963 and calls for no comment.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGSPublic Health Act, 1936Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960.

Inspections	13
Number of notices served	-
Number of moveable dwellings	
previously licensed under Public	
Health Act	-
Number of site licences issued under	
Caravan Sites & Control of Development	
Act	-

The number of caravans in the district remained small and again no exceptional problems were encountered.

SECTION 89, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936Power to require sanitary conveniences to be provided at inns, refreshment houses, etc.

In relation to the amended definition of "refreshment house" in Section 80 of the Public Health Act 1961 and of the relevant requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, a fresh survey was made

SECTION 89, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (Continued)

to determine the adequacy, for both staff and customers, of sanitary conveniences in all restaurants in the town, and a special report was submitted to the Council.

The provision for conveniences was found to be generally satisfactory but, as a desirable measure as regards food hygiene, I was instructed to encourage the provision of conveniences and washing facilities separately for staff and customers wherever practicable.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Total number of visits	4,632
Rooms disinfected	1
Number of personal specimens	1,950

The total number of visits is more than five times greater than that for 1963, and the number of personal specimens despatched via the Department is more than four times greater.

These increases are mostly accounted for by an outbreak of Sonne dysentery which commenced in February and continued until August. The major proportion of the cases occurred in the Langley Green, Tilgate and Southgate neighbourhoods, and most of those affected were in the 5 - 7 age group.

Also included in the number of visits made under this heading are a considerable number which were made to food premises for the purpose of arranging the withdrawal of certain supplies of corned beef as advised by the Ministry of Health in connection with the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen.

INSECT PESTS

Number of visits in connection with vermin (bed bugs, fleas etc.)	42
Number of rooms treated for verminous insects	34

These figures concern 8 premises as against 3 in 1963.

Wasps

The Department continued to give advice on the destruction of nests, and considerable use was made of the service offering spraying equipment and insecticide at a small charge.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Present arrangements for sewage disposal are quite adequate, but will require review if the population is to increase to any considerable extent.

At the end of the year there were only 57 houses with cesspool or other independent means of drainage, and the construction of new sewers with new development will still further reduce this figure in the coming years.

At present, cesspools are emptied by the Council as frequently as necessary, on request from occupiers.

Number of visits in connection with drainage	314
Houses connected to main drainage	1
Other premises connected to main drainage .	-
Houses provided with flushing cisterns ...	-
Privies converted to E.C.'s	-
E.C.'s converted to W.C.'s	-
Drains repaired	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises registered (bone boiling & fat extracting)	1
Number of inspections	5

Some complaints were received from nearby residents regarding nuisance from smell. Faults were found in the system of condensers attached to the animal-waste treatment plant and the nuisance was abated on the completion of the necessary repairs.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers

No. of inspections	47
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These inspections revealed that compliance with these Byelaws (which came into operation in May, 1963) was generally reasonably satisfactory. It is felt, however, that, with present knowledge of methods of sterilisation of equipment, the Byelaws could reasonably be strengthened by the omission of the alternative of equipment being "otherwise adequately cleaned".

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Number of infringements dealt with informally 5

The degree of separation of industrial and residential areas which it was possible to incorporate in the planning of the New Town has no doubt contributed to the low number of complaints regarding noise from factories. Only two were received during the year.

One was occasioned by late-shift working at a joiner's works in a part of old Crawley and the nuisance was promptly abated by an adjustment of working hours, following an interview with the occupier.

The second arose from faults in a factory alarm system giving several false alarms and attention to the electrical circuit effected an immediate remedy.

Annoyance has been caused to residents by over-use of chimes on ice-cream vans, even during the permitted hours. As it is a requirement of the Act "not to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity", letters were sent to all persons operating vans in the district, requesting them to observe this requirement.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949Rodent Control

Number of notifications received	459
Number of infested premises found as a result of survey	2
Estimated number of rats killed	940
Estimated number of mice killed	220
Number of rats picked up after treatment ...	50

The number of notifications is just one less than that for 1963, which was exactly the same as for 1962. It seems possible that the occurrence of infestations in the town has reached a practicable minimum with the present methods of control, and that re-infestations most probably occur by immigration from the surrounding countryside.

No test-baiting of sewers was carried out as previous testing yielded negative results. No signs of infestation were reported by the Engineer's staff, and none of the surface infestations indicated any connection with sewers.

The Council's refuse tip was again remarkably free of infestation, - a fact which can be attributed to continuation of good standards of maintenance, coupled with regular inspection.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Food Hygiene.

The courses of preparation for the Certificate Examination in Food Hygiene of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene were again run in conjunction with Crawley College of Further Education and 22 candidates were successful.

This number, against 31 for 1963, shows a falling-off in support for these courses in spite of continued efforts of recruitment by your Inspectors. This is probably inevitable and - if most of the successful candidates have remained in employment in the food trades - probably no cause for concern. It is felt, however, that almost all food-handlers could benefit from these courses and efforts to this end will be continued.

The connection of the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen with canned meat no doubt occasioned some surprise, as canned meats had become to be regarded as almost entirely safe until opened and exposed to subsequent contamination. The implications of this outbreak have been well publicised nationally, but it is to be hoped that the recommendations in the Milne report in respect of better control over the storage temperatures of open cooked meats at all stages of preparation and distribution will be implemented without delay, as this type of food is still responsible for at least half of all the cases of food-poisoning and food-borne infections.

The protection of foodstuffs from all possible sources of contamination calls for never ending vigilance and, in practice, is probably seldom achieved. It is a comparatively simple matter to ensure the control of the storage temperatures of those foods which offer a good medium for the growth of harmful organisms, and such control must be regarded as of paramount importance in food hygiene.

This Department's advice to food traders in this respect is:- "Do all you can to prevent contamination but never assume that either you - or others who have previously been responsible - have been entirely successful. Make sure that susceptible foods are stored, as far as practicable, at temperatures at which harmful organisms do not multiply."

As the number of inspections of food premises dropped markedly in 1963, it was hoped to make up this deficiency in 1964 but, unfortunately, there has been an even further decrease (552 against 601) owing to increasing duties. This is to be regretted as there is no effective substitute for regular inspections in the maintenance of adequately high standards.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Reports were made to the Public Health Committee of 45 complaints from members of the public relating to the nature, substance, quality or unfitness of food.

FOOD COMPLAINTS (Continued)

Twenty-seven of these complaints referred to bakery products - 22 to bread and 5 to cakes, pies and rolls. Fifteen of the complaints relating to bread concerned foreign bodies - string, a bolt, a screw, a piece of wire, glass etc. - and as the loaves originated from several different bakeries it would seem that bakers generally need to give considerably more attention to means of excluding such objects.

Thirteen of the other complaints can be said to have been the result of lack of attention on the part of retailers to the proper inspection and rotation of perishable foods, the majority of the items concerned having been mouldy at the time of sale. This can be largely attributed to the failure of retailers to accept advice to adopt their own systems of date coding and ensure that perishable foods are disposed of if not sold within the relative recommended periods.

Legal proceedings were instituted in only two instances, the cases not being heard until April 1965.

FOOD PREMISESFood Hygiene Regulations, 1960

Number of inspections	552
Number of notices served	80
Number of notices complied with	79

Premises registered under Section 16

For sale of ice cream:-

Grocers and Provisions shops	23
Confectioners	29
Bakers' shops	11
Greengrocers	3
Fishmongers	4
Ice Cream Depot	1

For the manufacture of sausages,
preserved foods etc.:-

Butchers	20
Grocers	2
Confectioners	2
Fishmongers	4
Total	99
Number of inspections	170

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)Number of food premises in the district

Grocers and provisions shops	61
Confectioners	29
Greengrocers	28
Butchers	29
Bakehouses	6
Bakers' shops	15
Fishmongers	14
Cafes and Restaurants.....	28
Licensed premises	24
School canteens	30
Factory canteens	56
Nursing & Convalescent homes	3
Clubs etc.	19
Total	<u>342</u>

TABLE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

Article	Number examined			Number adulterated or otherwise irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Soft Drinks	-	4	4	-	-	-
Milk	4	13	17	-	1	1
Cream	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Products	-	3	3	-	1	1
Ice Cream	3	1	4	-	-	-
Fats	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vegetables	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit	-	19	19	-	1	1
Bread	-	11	11	-	8	8
Flour Confectionery	-	10	10	-	1	1
Meat & Meat Products	-	9	9	-	3	3
Sauces & Pickles	-	3	3	-	-	-
Fish Products	-	2	2	-	1	1
Sugar Confectionery	-	7	7	-	1	1
Cereal	-	1	1	-	1	1
Compound Zinc & Starch Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sterilizing Fluid	-	2	2	-	-	-
Nutrient Salts for wine making	-	1	1	-	1	1
Colouring for Beer	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cochineal Food Colour	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nasal Spray	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tooth Powder	-	1	1	-	-	-
Agarol	-	1	1	-	-	-
Formaldehyde Lozenges	-	1	1	-	1	1
Potassium Bromide Mixture	-	1	1	-	-	-
Actal	-	1	1	-	-	-
Campden Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paracetamol Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Phenobarbitone Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Panadol Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Penicillin V Capsules	-	1	1	-	-	-
Eltroxin Tablets	-	1	1	-	-	-
Aspirins - Junior	-	1	1	-	-	-
Calamine Cream	-	1	1	-	1	1
Emulsion of Liquid Paraffin & Phenolphthalein B.P.C.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Linctus Codeine	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paste of Zinc & Salicylic Acid	-	1	1	-	1	1
Spirit of Camphor B.P.C. 1959	-	1	1	-	-	-
Spirit of Sal Volatile B.P.C.	-	4	4	-	2	2
	7	114	121	-	24	24

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLES (Continued)Comments on Irregularities

The milk sample was analysed following a complaint regarding the taste, and this was apparently due to unusually high acidity.

The cheese product was described as cheese spread although not conforming to the usual composition. A new description was adopted by the manufacturers after informal action.

The one item of fruit refers to Canary tomatoes which were found to contain an excess of mercury. This was taken up with the importers.

Of the 8 bread samples, 3 entailed misdescriptions under the Bread & Flour Regulations, which were corrected after informal action. The other 5 were analysed following complaints concerning foreign bodies (wire, glass, jute fibre) and mould.

The flour confectionery was an unfit cake in respect of which legal proceedings were instituted.

The three meat products were considered deficient in meat and were withdrawn from sale following representations to the retailers. The importers were notified accordingly.

The fish product was a tin of salmon containing an excess of a naturally formed salt - magnesium ammonium phosphate.

The sugar confectionery was chocolate containing raisins flavoured with Cointreau, the label on which gave the impression that the chocolate was similar to a liqueur chocolate. The overseas manufacturers agreed to add an accurate description to future labels.

The cereal was a packet of breakfast food which contained mouse droppings. The complainant could not remember where the packet was purchased and legal proceedings were not instituted.

The packet of salts for wine-making did not bear the required statement of contents, but this has now been corrected by the packers.

Of the 5 unsatisfactory drug samples, four were deficient in relation to B.P. or B.P.C. standards and one was inadequately labelled. All were dealt with informally with the chemists concerned, advice being given, where appropriate, regarding date-marking of stocks and the disposal of items likely to have deteriorated.

MILKMilk and Dairies Regulations, 1959-63

Number of dairies registered
 (distributing depots) 2
 Number of registered purveyors of milk 41

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

These Regulations have amended the designations which may be used in relation to milk and require that milk which has not been heat treated, i.e. raw milk, shall carry the special designation of "Untreated", as from 1st October, 1964. With effect from the 31st December 1964, the use of the words "Tuberculin Tested Milk" ceased.

Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised 38
 Sterilised 17
 Tuberculin Tested 23
 Untreated 1

Number of notices served under the
 Regulations -
 Number of notices complied with -

Milk Samples

Bacteriological examination of milk:

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
Tuberculin Tested (Untreated)	6	6	-
T.T. Pasteurised	10	10	-
Pasteurised	20	18	2
Sterilised	1	1	-
TOTAL	37	35	2

The two samples of pasteurised milk which failed the methylene blue test were from grocers' shops. As far as could be ascertained the failures appeared to be due to overlong storage. The supplying dairy and the two retailers concerned were advised accordingly and requested to check their supply and distribution arrangements.

MILK SAMPLES (Continued)

The quantity of "Untreated" milk sold in the town is extremely small but does occasion a comparatively high proportion of the samples taken.

Biological examination of milk:

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard
Untreated	1	1	-

ICE CREAM

No. of samples	Prov. Grade I	Prov. Grade II	Prov. Grade III	Prov. Grade IV
12	4	2	-	6

Owing to pressure of other work the programme for the sampling of ice-cream had to be curtailed but, nevertheless, these few results gave cause for concern. The major proportion of results should be Grade I, whereas only one-third are so graded, with half of the total in the lowest grade (IV).

This situation must be the subject of further investigation as soon as time permits, particularly in view of the extra risks which are involved in the present methods of retailing "soft" ice-cream and the considered shortcomings of their control.

UNFIT FOOD (other than meat at slaughterhouse)

The following articles of food (excluding meat at the slaughterhouse) were examined during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption:-

161 Tins Meat	10 Tins Spaghetti	30 lbs Rabbit
641 Tins Fruit	36 Tins Soup	266 lbs Chicken
226 Tins Vegetables	92 Jars Preserves	63 lbs Duck
89 Tins Fish		167 lbs Pork
33 Tins Milk	112 Pkts. various frozen foods	20 lbs Liver
15 Tins Cream	(Refrigerator failure)	128 lbs Beef
6 Tins Milk Pudding	14 st. Fish	1 Cwt. Potatoes
9 Tins Steamed Pudding	4 lb Shoulder Ham	1 Fruit Pie

UNFIT FOOD (Continued)Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat and fish are stained and released, where appropriate, for by-product usage; otherwise the condemned food is buried on the Council's refuse tip.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The small private slaughterhouse which was first licensed at the end of 1960 was again used for the slaughter of horses only. Thirty-three of the horses killed were certified for export to Belgium, for which additional service a scale of charges was agreed upon with the slaughterhouse licensee.

Number of horses killed	34
Condemnations:-	
Livers	160 lbs
Kidneys	2 lbs
Lungs	105 lbs
Heads	20 lbs
Spleens	4 lbs
One complete horse carcase and organs..	490 lbs
TOTAL:	781

Unfit meat is sterilised in the processing plant attached to the adjacent knacker's yard.

KNACKERS' YARDS

Number of premises licensed	1
Number of inspections	7

The standards maintained at the knacker's yard have remained satisfactory, both as regards general sanitation and as regards the care of animals taken in.

MEAT (STAINING AND STERILISATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

Although these regulations have given greater control over the disposal and use of unfit meat, it would be impossible to be assured of complete compliance without continuous supervision of all such supplies. However, such supervision is clearly impracticable unless local authorities themselves become directly responsible for the processing and disposal of unfit meat.

HOUSING

Considerable efforts were again made to publicise the availability of Improvement Grants, and the total of 34 applications approved (6 discretionary, 28 standard) is an increase of 10 over 1963.

The provisions of the Housing Act, 1964 will now make it possible for local authorities to take more positive action in securing the necessary modernisation of older houses, and preliminary investigations as to suitable Improvement Areas have been made.

Following the influx to the town of a considerable number of immigrants - mostly single males - attention was given to their living conditions. Most were found to be living in circumstances to which Part II of the Housing Act, 1961 is applicable and, consequently, direction orders under Section 19 were made in respect of the houses concerned, thus limiting the number of persons who may legally occupy them. Aspects of possible Planning significance have been referred to the Planning Committee for their consideration.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

Total number of visits for housing defects under
Public Health and Housing Acts 471

Housing Act, 19571. Houses demolished in the period

- (a) Houses unfit for human habitation -
- (b) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. -
- (c) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43 -

Not in Clearance Areas

- (a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under
Sec. 16 or Sec. 17(1) -

2. Houses closed in the period

- (a) Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) -
- (b) Under Secs. 17(3) and 26 -
- (c) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18 -

3. Unfit houses in temporary use

- (a) Retained for temporary accommodation
 - (1) Under Sec. 48 -
 - (2) Under Sec. 17(2) -
 - (3) Under Sec. 46 -
- (b) Licensed for temporary occupation under Secs. 34 or 53 ... -

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)4. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

- (a) Formal notices served under Sec. 90 -
 (b) Formal notices complied with -

5. Overcrowding - Part IV, Housing Act, 1957

- (a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year -
 2. Number of families dwelling therein -
 3. Number of persons dwelling therein -
 (b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during
 the year -
 (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during
 the year -
 (d) Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding -
 (e) Number of formal notices complied with -
 (f) Number of informal notices to abate overcrowding -
 (g) Number of informal notices complied with -

6. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were
remedied

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects
 were remedied during the period as a result of informal action
 by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health
 Acts 4

(a) After formal action under Public Health Act:

1. By owners -
 2. By local authority in default of owners -

(b) After formal action under Secs. 9 and 16,
Housing Act, 1957:

1. By owners 1
 2. By local authority in default of owners -

(c) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 1

Housing Act, 1961 (Part II)

No. of inspections (Secs. 15 & 16)	73
No. of directions made (Sec. 19)	22

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Number of discretionary improvement grants	6
Number of standard improvement grants	28

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Number of Form G. received	-
Number of Undertakings accepted	-
Number of Certificates issued	-
Number of Certificates cancelled	-
Number of Undertakings complied with	-

These figures show that no use was made by tenants of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 60, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Means of Escape from Fire in the case of Certain High Buildings

Number of inspections	4
Number of notices served:-	
Formal	-
Informal	2
Number of notices complied with:-	
Formal	-
Informal	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956Smoke Control Areas

As reported last year, the Minister agreed to suspend the confirmation of the Order in respect of the West Green Neighbourhood so that further investigations could be made into the future availability of smokeless fuels in general.

In the light of the results of these investigations, the estimate of the cost of fireplace conversions was revised to allow for an (estimated) proportion of conversions being carried out to the higher standard in accordance with the revised grant arrangements. The revised estimate was submitted to the Minister in December.

In view of the assurances received regarding future supplies of solid smokeless fuels other than gas coke and in view of the continuing trend towards "piped" fuels, no untoward difficulties are anticipated in completing the Council's intention of extending smoke control to cover the whole town.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 (Continued)Industrial Plant

The main subject for comment in this respect is that of chimney heights. The Department has given its attention to this subject from the start, but fresh emphasis has resulted from the issue of the Ministry Memorandum of 1963.

Concern has been expressed in several quarters at the required heights for new chimneys, but, after consideration by both the Public Health and Planning Committees, the Council affirmed their intention of continuing to follow the recommendations of the Ministry Memorandum as the general standard.

The required heights are determined according to calculated maximum concentrations of sulphur dioxide at ground level and can be reduced only where fuels containing less sulphur are used - e.g. gas, electricity or, in some cases, lighter grades of oil.

These are - except possibly from an economic aspect - practicable alternatives where a higher chimney is aesthetically unacceptable. Good planning does, however, embrace the invisible items of environment as well as the visible, and the fact that breathing is continuous whilst life remains in us should not be overlooked.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total No. of premises registered at end of year	484
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No. of employees in registered premises	Male:- 2,502
	Female:- 3,403
	<hr/>
	Total:- 5,905
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No. of visits	183
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No. of accidents reported	9
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This Act came into force on the 1st August, 1964, and, because of the additional work entailed, a Technical Assistant was appointed to carry out the routine work. His services were not, however, obtained until January, 1965, and consequently it was not possible to carry out any full inspections of premises.

Most of the visits paid in 1964 were made with the intention of obtaining applications for registration from occupiers who had failed - in spite of wide national and local publicity - to fulfil their obligations in this respect. It was estimated that there were still about 100 not registered at the end of the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Continued)

Other visits made were in connection with the 9 accidents reported. (An accident is reportable if it results in the death of the injured employee or in his absence from work for more than 3 days.)

There were no fatalities and all nine accidents were of a comparatively minor nature - cuts, sprains, fractured toes etc.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	184	25	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (exclud- ing outworkers' premises)	55	23	3	-
TOTAL	241	48	5	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	-	-

Outwork - Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1)(c)(2) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel (making)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Wig Making	1	-	-	-	-	-
Costume Jewellery	72	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	22	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	103	-	-	-	-	-

HOME SAFETYHeating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952Consumer Protection Act, 1961Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913Fabrics (Misdescription) Regulations, 1959

A general watch has been kept on the heating appliances being sold in the district. Most appliances now bear reference to the appropriate British Standard and it was not considered necessary to test any appliances.

No occasion arose for submitting fabrics for testing.

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962.

All oil heaters seen to be on sale in the district were noted to be bearing the appropriate British Standard Certification mark and it was not found necessary to submit any heaters for testing.

Local Home Safety Committee

The Medical Officer of Health, my Deputy (Mr. Faulkner) and I continued to serve on the independent local Committee which was sponsored by the Council in 1960 and relies on a grant from the Council for its activities.

The Committee joined the Road Safety Committee and the local Industrial Safety Group in staging an exhibition in a marquee on the Martlets site, but it is regretted that, owing to lack of available time, this was the only major activity in which members of the Committee were able to participate.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Number of licences issued	73
Number of inspections	153
Number of disused installations made safe	1

Although the situation as regards licensable materials can be regarded as generally satisfactory, cases were still noted of comparable dangers arising in respect of non-licensable materials over which no control can be exercised. In conjunction with the County Fire Officers, however, advice was given as to precautions which could be taken.

Training in the duties of enforcement of this Act and its many regulations is difficult to obtain and it would be helpful if the Home Office were to take the initiative in this respect. The proposed formation of an Association for Petroleum Acts Administration, as sponsored by the Midlands Petroleum Acts Administration Group, is to be commended and the Council expressed their approval by becoming members of the Midlands Group.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Total inspections for all purposes	72
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PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed	4
Number of inspections	5

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No. of applications for licences received	3
No. of licences issued	2
No. of visits	12

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963 (Continued)

This Act which came into force on the 1st January 1964, entailed the undertaking by this Department of a duty of a new character and considerably more extensive than that entailed by the Pet Animals Act. A private veterinary surgeon was engaged and inspections to determine suitability for licensing were carried out jointly.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ATTENDED

- | | |
|--|---|
| Deputy Chief Inspector
and one Additional Inspector | - Weekend School, Public Health
Inspectors' Association. |
| One Additional Inspector | - Course on Virology at Battersea
College of Technology. |
| One Additional Inspector | - Refresher Course on Meat Inspection
at the College for the Distributive
Trades, Smithfield. |

In view of the ever-increasing scope of Public Health Inspectors' duties, adequate post-qualification training is essential for all inspectors if they are to give the fullest possible service to the community. The opportunities for further studies which have been afforded by this Council to their inspectors are therefore much appreciated.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Facilities

Routine bacteriological work is carried out at the Brighton Public Health Laboratory. Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream are submitted, together with many other types of specimens. Arrangements have been made for the despatch to the laboratory by the Public Health Department of any specimens which general practitioners may wish to send for examination.

We are indebted to Dr. J.E. Jameson, the Director of the Laboratory, for his assistance and advice on many occasions.

2. Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is administered by the County Council. Six ambulance vehicles were in use, and the staff increased to ten Driver/Attendants. During 1964 the Crawley ambulances covered 103,913 miles and conveyed 16,750 patients.

The Hospital Car Service, in the north-east corner of the County, was under the control of the Station Officer at Horsham, serving the whole of this area. During 1964, these voluntary drivers covered 329,034 miles when transporting 23,765 patients to hospitals and clinics.

3. Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease

The majority of cases of infectious disease in need of hospital treatment are normally admitted to Foredown I.D.H. at Hove, although the number sent in during 1964 was small. I must express my appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Medical Superintendent.

We are advised that any cases of Smallpox occurring in the District should be sent to the River Hospital (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

4. Clinics and Treatment Centres

A. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the Services provided in the area by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In Crawley the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Infant Welfare Clinics are held as follows:-

Health Clinic, Exchange Road, Crawley. Sessions are held each Tuesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Langley Green Clinic. Sessions are held each Wednesday from 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Jubilee Hall, Three Bridges. Sessions are held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) from 2 p.m. A doctor is in attendance on the first, third and fifth Mondays and also on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate. Sessions are held on Mondays and Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Monday, and also on the first, third and fifth Friday in the month.

Ifield Community Hut. Sessions are held weekly on Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Friday in the month.

Southgate Community Hut. Sessions are held each Thursday from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the third Thursday in the month.

Gossops Green Clinic (at Gossops Green School). Sessions are held twice weekly on Wednesdays from 1.0 a.m. and on Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on Fridays.

Family Planning Clinic. A Family Planning Clinic is held at the Health Clinic in Exchange Road at 1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. on Fridays and 7.15 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. on Mondays, and on the first Thursday of each month from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Relaxation Classes.

Health Clinic, Exchange Road. Classes are held weekly on Mondays at 2 p.m.

(c) School Health Service. Regular inspections of children are carried out at all schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Two full-time Dental Surgeons operate in Crawley. Regular sessions are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, Langley Green and Tilgate Clinics, and in the medical rooms of the new schools.

Eye, Orthopaedic, Child Guidance, Physiotherapy and Speech Clinics are held in the town.

Sessions for immunisation are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, and at the Clinics in Three Bridges, Tilgate, Gossops Green, Langley Green, Southgate and Ifield.

(d) Home Help Service. With effect from 1st October, 1964, the County Council provided a directly-administered Home Help Service. This was previously controlled by the Women's Voluntary Service on behalf of the County Council. The value of this work cannot be over-estimated.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services. A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services. Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Crawley Chest Clinic. Patients who are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician are seen at the Clinic in Crawley Hospital, where sessions are held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

(iv) Venereal Diseases. Patients may attend the Clinic at the Redhill General Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Redhill General Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Royal Sussex County Hospital

Men - Mondays 4.30 to 7.00 p.m.
Wednesdays 9.45 a.m. to 12 noon.
Thursdays 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Women - Tuesdays 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Thursdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Saturdays by appointment.

Sessions for women are also held at the Croydon General Hospital on Tuesdays at 11 a.m. and Fridays at 5.30 p.m.

APPENDIX BWATER EXAMINATION

I am indebted to Mr. E.R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board, for information regarding the examination of water at source. All examinations are carried out by Mr. T.B. Wood, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.F., Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Board. Mr. Griffiths comments as follows:-

- (a)
 - i) Quality of piped water supplies - satisfactory.
 - ii) Quantity of piped water supplies - adequate.
- (b) The waters supplied in this area are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action. One sample taken from a property supplies by an old lead service pipe showed the absence of any lead content.
- (c) Contamination obtained on examination of a sample from the Star Booster Station was immediately counteracted by the addition of chlorine. Dip samples proved that the contamination was taking place in No. 3 Star Reservoir and within 24 hours of the initial report the contaminated water was isolated from supply. Samples taken since repair work was carried out on the roof of No. 3 Reservoir have been satisfactory.

The following tables show the samples taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis of raw and final waters. Fluoride contents are stated on these tables.

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Bacteriological Examinations

Type	Source	No. of Samples	% Free from Coliform Types	% Free from E. Coli
Raw Water	Hardham River Intake	51	NIL	90.2
	" Borehole No. 2	177	100	100
	" Borehole No. 3	56	100	100
	Combined Borehole Inlet	15	100	100
	Weir Wood	85	20.0	32.0
Final Water	Hardham	279	99.3	100
	Weir Wood	193	100	100
	Distribution *	393	98.2	99.7
	Reservoirs	268	95.8	98.5
	Kiosks	232	99.5	99.5
	New Mains **	251	84.1	99.2

* Analyses of consumers' samples which were below standard were found to be satisfactory upon re-examination.

** Satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained from all new mains before putting them into supply.

FINAL WATERS 1964/65

No. of Samples	SOURCE					
	HARDHAM			WEIR WOOD		
	51			54		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
Temp. °C	11.9	16.7	8.2	10.9	21.0	3.0
Colour Hazen	<5	<5	<5	<5	20	<5
pH	7.60	8.75	6.50	7.85	9.05	6.75
Electric Conductivity	269	390	195	291	335	255
Total Solids ppm	188	280	97	194	237	121
Total Hardness ppm	112	182	68	119	142	100
Temporary Hardness ppm	73	132	35	52	66	21
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	4.3	14.0	NIL	2.8	12.0	NIL
Chloride ppm	22.5	32	17	26	30	20
Iron ppm	<0.01	0.05	<0.01	<0.01	0.15	<0.01
Manganese ppm	NIL	NIL	NIL	<0.01	0.06	<0.01
Aluminium ppm	<0.02	0.08	<0.02	0.07	0.52	<0.02
Fluoride ppm	0.10	0.19	0.03	0.17	0.34	0.06
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.22	0.50	NIL	0.28	1.0	NIL

(4)

RAW WATERS 1964/65

	SOURCE														
	HARDHAM RIVER INTAKE			HARDHAM NO. 2 BOREHOLE			HARDHAM NO. 3 BOREHOLE			HARDHAM COMBINED B/H INLET			WEIR WOOD		
	51			30			20			15			56		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
No. of Samples															
Temp. °C	10.0	18.7	1.1	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.0	10.5	20.2	2.1
Colour Hazen	40	>140	10	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	27	50	10
pH	7.85	8.50	7.45	5.75	6.10	5.55	5.55	6.30	5.30	5.60	5.80	5.45	8.10	9.70	7.35
Electric Conductivity	337	400	230	135	163	125	111	152	102	136	156	120	244	270	210
Total Solids ppm	245	380	171	96	127	68	76	96	47	86	109	62	168	208	108
Total Hardness ppm	150	178	116	36	52	32	27	52	20	36	44	31	98	108	90
Temporary Hardness ppm	115	144	80	13	25	10	10	28	7	36	44	31	59	70	50
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	2.7	6.0	NIL	28.3	36.7	18.0	21.7	31.2	9.5	30.6	34.2	22.0	1.3	5.0	NIL
Chloride ppm	23	39	15	18	21	16	17	18	14	18	20	18	21	25	18
Iron ppm	0.52	5.10	0.01	<0.01	0.03	<0.01	0.05	0.50	<0.01	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	0.23	0.61	0.02
Manganese ppm	0.02	0.05	<0.01	0.02	0.03	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	-	-	-	0.52	1.35	0.01
Aluminium ppm	0.02	0.06	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.03	0.04	NIL
Fluoride ppm	0.11	0.17	0.05	0.08	0.23	0.02	0.12	0.23	0.04	-	-	-	0.14	0.21	0.05
Residual Chlorine ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
